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12 PAGES—LAST EDITION

GOOD RAIN FALLS; BIG CROWDS COME.

Attendance Was Very Large at Conference Today, Considering the Bad Weather.

THE STORM WAS WIDESPREAD.

Its Coming Gives Additional Cause for Rejoicing on the Part of Many of the Visitors.

SOUTH, HOWEVER, WAS SLIGHTED

Today's Speakers, Like Those of Yesterday, Were Listened to With Undivided Attention.

When conference visitors arose this morning to look out upon falling skies and falling rain. The downpour set in before midnight and continued without abatement until near noon today when there was a break in the clouds and an indication of better weather. Up to that time .35 of an inch had fallen. Reports to the Deseret News state that the rainfall was heavy in all northern counties of the state. The same is true of Tooele, Utah and a part of Juab counties. At Nephi there was a marked diminution and at Mantoloking little more than a trace. A Richmond and further south there was none at all. The precipitation was the occasion of much thankfulness on the part of those who reside in the favored sections and those upon whose homes, farms and interests the rain did not come say their turn is coming.

In this city the storm was braved and thousands crowded to the Tabernacle as though the weather were fine. The building was thoroughly filled at this morning's session and this afternoon the attendance was increased. An account of the proceedings follows:

Monday, April 4, 10 a. m.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn which begins:

Praise to the man who communed with Jehovah,
Jesus anointed that Prophet and Seer.

Opening prayer by Bishop William R. Preston.

Singing by the choir:

"To temple souls who stray
Far from the path of peace,
That lonely, unfrequented way
To life and happiness."

ELDER ABRAHAM O. WOODRUFF,

of the quorum of Twelve, was the first speaker of this morning's session. He made a few remarks from one of the elevations of the Lord to the Prophet Joseph. He felt very thankful to God for a testimony of the Gospel and the divine mission of the great latter-day Prophet. There had been many peculiar circumstances attending the coming forth and the progress of this work—circumstances that had attracted the attention of the world. He thought of the Latter-day Saints are not easily shaken in their faith when their religion is assailed by those who do not believe it. This is the reason why many who have attempted to lead astray the Saints have so signally and utterly failed. It is only they who are utterly false to the faith who are able to lead astray those who do not believe it. This is the reason why many who have attempted to lead astray the Saints have so signally and utterly failed. It is only they who are utterly false to the faith who are able to lead astray those who do not believe it.

ELDER RUDGER CLAWSON,

of the quorum of Twelve, was the concluding speaker of this session of the conference. He had been very much impressed by what he had heard. Yesterday in addition to a regular meeting in the Tabernacle, there was a meeting in the Assembly Hall, another in the Information Bureau, and yet the people who came to conference could not be accommodated. Zion surely is growing.

He was pleased also with the character of our worship at the conference. The prayer was always, judging by the response to it, a prayer in the real sense of the word, one which came from the congregation. This is the prayer which the Lord will hear from his assembled Saints.

The Lord has commanded us to pray always, not only in our hearts, but in public. Prayer is not something for Sunday, but for every day. "Draw near unto me," he quoted, "and I will draw near to you." There is no doubt about these words. In praying to the Lord, therefore, we are not invoking someone that is afar off or that is so taken up with other things so that he cannot attend to our prayers. The Lord knows what is going on, not only on this earth, but in all the universe; yet he condescends to say to the poorest and humblest of his children: "Draw near unto me, and I will draw near unto you." It is important that we pray; for there are two powers in the world each contending for our souls, the one good and the other evil. The success of these powers depends upon our attitude to the one or the other respectively.

He told Peter that the devil desired Peter's soul that he might sift it as wheat, but that Jesus had prayed for him. There is great efficacy in prayer. In this connection he called attention to the fact that the coming forth of the Book of Mormon was the direct answer to prayer. Our prayers will in like manner be answered upon the heads of this people. He concluded by asking the Lord to bless the conference.

The choir sang the hymn which begins:

Though deepening trials throng your way,
Press on, press on, ye Saints of God;
E'er long the resurrection day
Will spread its life and truth abroad.

Prayer by Elder James E. Steele.

Singing by the choir:

Awake, ye Saints of God, awake!
Call on the Lord in mighty prayer,
That he will Zion's bondage break,
And bring to naught the fowler's snare.

ELDER WM. McLACHLAN,

president of the Pioneer stake, was the first speaker of the afternoon session of the conference. He said that he had been connected with the Church for forty-one years. From the beginning he had a strong testimony of the work of the Lord. He felt it a great responsibility and honor to hold a position in the Church, and especially did he feel his inadequacy to the task which had been assigned him in the presidency of the Pioneer stake. He prayed that the Lord would bless the Saints in their endeavors to serve Him.

VALUE OF THE
COMMERCIAL
MINERAL PRODUCTS

Washington, April 4.—The geological survey will soon issue its report on mineral resources for 1903, showing that in that year, for the third time, the total value of the commercial mineral products of the United States exceeded \$1,000,000,000. The exact figures for 1902 were \$1,260,439,441, which as compared with \$1,049,948,181 in 1901, shows a gain of 19.2 per cent. The fuels increased \$24,667,743, or six per cent. Every variety of fuel increased in value except coal, which showed a decrease in value of \$2,301,850, 3.04 per cent. The metallic products increased \$125,932,325, or 1.7 per cent. The non-metallic products \$59,072,088, or 1.2 per cent. There should be added estimates of unexplored products, including bituminous, molding and other mineral products valued at \$1,999,000.

Washington, April 4.—The iron ore output of the United States has doubled in quantity during the past six years, according to a report of the geological survey which will be issued shortly. During 1902 the United States produced 55,554,135 long tons of iron ore, valued at \$65,412,950, an increase of 23 per cent over the production of 1901 and of 103 per cent over 1897. The most significant feature of the statistics of the industry is that 10,272,730 tons of iron ore came from eight mines, and 14,248,350 tons from 18 mines, the shipping operations of all of which with two exceptions, are limited by climatic conditions to about 290 days annually. One hundred and twenty-six operators produced 88 per cent of the iron ore of the country. Seventy-two operators produced over 100,000 tons each.

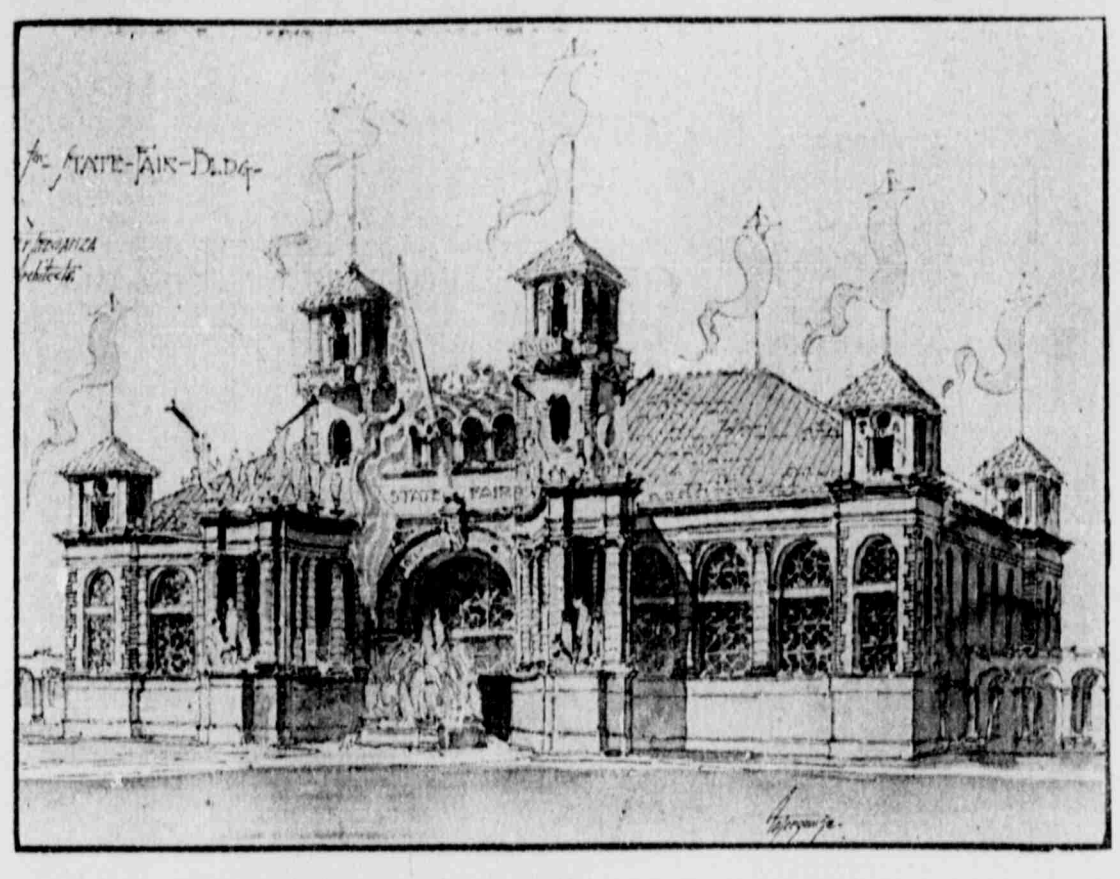
DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

One Ad. in the Home is Worth a Hundred on the Highway. Our Circulation is Home Circulation.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.



UTAH'S NEW \$40,000 FAIR BUILDING.

Above is a perspective of the new building for the D. A. & M. society to be erected on the state fair grounds to the north and east of the present structure. It will be seen that it is a handsome building of the Spanish renaissance style, 100x175 feet, with a high inside of 45 feet to the ceiling, and 72 feet to the peak of the roof. Within will be a 20 feet gallery on three sides, with a 25 foot stage on the fourth side. The building will be of buff brick and steel construction; and in connection with it is to be an art building 40x50 feet, and the appropriation is \$40,000, although it is expected the cost will somewhat overrun this. Work is to begin some time before June 1. The architects are Ware & Treganza; and the plan of the main elevation is now on exhibition in the windows of Z. C. M. I.

Anthracite Coal Trust Loses in Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 4.—THE CASE OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION VS BAIRD, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE ANTHRACITE COAL CASE, WAS DECIDED BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES TODAY IN FAVOR OF THE CONTENTIONS OF THE COMMISSION, THE DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK BEING REVERSED. THIS IS THE CASE INSTITUTED BEFORE THE COMMISSION BY W. R. HEARST OF NEW YORK, WHO ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION BY THE RAILROAD COMPANIES WHICH REACHED THE ANTHRACITE COAL MINES IN PENNSYLVANIA. DURING THE HEARING SOME OF THE WITNESSES REFUSED TO PRODUCE CERTAIN CONTRACTS BEARING UPON THE BUSINESS OF THE RAILROAD COMPANIES AND THE COAL MINES, WHICH ACTION WAS UPHOLD BY THE CIRCUIT COURT OF NEW YORK. THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT HELD THAT THE CONTRACTS SHOULD HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED. THE OPINION WAS HANDED DOWN BY JUSTICE DAY.

Ordered Deported From Utah to Germany.

Mrs. Elizabeth Kompe Started Homeward This Morning Under the Charge of Government Inspector Longley—Will be Turned Over to Steamship Company At Boston to be Returned.

The first case of deportation to occur from Utah under the act of Congress March 3, 1903, relative to deportation of undesirable emigrants and foreigners unlawfully in the country, occurred today. The persons being deported is Mrs. Elizabeth Kompe of Germany who came to this country as Elizabeth Karshau, May 9, 1903, entering by the port of Boston, to which place she is being sent today.

Inspector T. J. Longley of the inspection district of which Salt Lake City is the headquarters. This Mrs. Kompe is afflicted, it is stated, with a congenital hip disease and has been a charge on the country for some time. Dr. Mayo performed the operation of gastro-intestostomy on the woman for gastric ulcer, and the patient is said to be in a bad way. The woman is only 29 years old, but is in such a condition that the government inspector thinks she would be likely to remain a public charge. Inspector Webber in command of the inspection headquarters in this city, after investigating, claims to have discovered that the woman was physically unsound before she came to this country. Hence her deportation. She will be handed over, at Boston, to the steamship company that brought her over, and returned at the company's expense. Inspector Longley and charge go over the Union Pacific.

Salt Lake Officer At An Indian Bear Dance

Deputy Marshal Smyth Tells of the Mating Season Among the Redskins of Eastern Utah, and How He Unintentionally Insulted a Beautiful Young Minnehaha.

Deputy United States Marshal Smyth has returned from the Indian agency at White Rock, where he served subpoenas in a number of illegal liquor selling cases.

While visiting the agency, Mr. Smyth was an interested spectator of the Bear Dance of the Indians. This function occurs once a year, in three sections, and it is virtually the "mating" season of the tribe. It is where hearts are won and lost between the braves and Indian maidens. If a buck pays special attention to a girl during the dance, it is an indication of his desire to marry her, and she has the right to send an emissary to her admirer, expressing her sentiments regarding him. The rule works both ways. In this way is the oft-times embarrassing proposal done away with.

The match is made by proxy—that is, through messengers, almost entirely. The dance winds up in a big feast and perhaps two or three scores of marriages.

Mr. Smyth had a narrow escape during the second day of the dance. It seems that anybody who enters the enclosure immediately becomes a candidate for participation in the dance, and it is further known that the girls take advantage, always, of their leap-year privileges. Mr. Smyth was not aware of the peculiar rules, and that he might be asked to dance did not enter his head. He walked in, bravely. He had been standing for a couple of minutes when a tug at his coat-tail turned him around. A 16-year-old Minnehaha spread out her arms in invitation for a dance. The disgruntled upholder of the law looked, puzzled, staggered an ex-

cuse and started to back away, when her dainty, sandaled foot came down on the platform with such commanding emphasis that it made him think twice. However, the wild motion of the dance was unthinkable and as he recoiled he made the lady understand that he was not a candidate for honors of that description. At his refusal, the girl burst into tears of anger. The refusal, as the agent afterwards explained to Mr. Smyth, was the worst insult he could have inflicted upon her. She bawled as though heart-broken, and after some inward debate, the deputy determined to square himself. He approached and handed the rejected Terpsichorean applicant a silver half-dollar. Instantly her tears ceased, and a broad smile illumined her features as a dance. The disgruntled upholder of the law looked, puzzled, staggered an ex-

SUGAR PLANT REMOVED.

Entire Concern to be Moved Over 3000 Miles.

Binghamton, N. Y., April 3.—The work of dismantling the Binghamton beet sugar factory, which is to be removed to Blackfoot, Bingham county, Ida., will be begun in a few days.

The change is made because it has been difficult to persuade the farmers here to raise enough beets to successfully operate the plant. The Idaho soil and climate are well adapted to beet culture, and the farmers there are eager to contract to raise enough to supply the factory. Four thousand acres have been contracted for near Blackfoot, more than ever contracted for within a radius of 100 miles from Binghamton. The company is capitalized at \$400,000.

The above Associated Press dispatch refers to the sugar factory which has already been mentioned in the Blackfoot correspondence of the "News." The contract for acreage, however, is overstated, as the amount guaranteed by the farmers is 3,000 acres. The Blackfoot people also furnish \$100,000 of the cash capital. When this factory is completed there will be three sugar plants in the Snake River valley, one at Blackfoot, the other at Idaho Falls, and the other at Sugar City.

New York state pays a regular bounty on all beet sugar made within the state, but in spite of this the Binghamton factory was never a paying proposition.

ANGLO-FRANCO- RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

St. Petersburg, April 4.—(1.04 p. m.)

The Russian newspapers continue to discuss the possible Anglo-Franco-Russian entente guardedly, but favorably while at the same time sharply criticizing the British Tibetan expedition.

FAIR WEATHER FOR TOMORROW.

Conference visitors and business men particularly, will be pleased to learn that the official prognostication for tomorrow is better weather. According to the weather bureau the clouds will largely disappear this afternoon and evening. Tonight will be colder and tomorrow is scheduled to present smiling skies and warmer atmosphere with prospect for several days' continuance of similar conditions.

For instance, the Novos Vremya declares Great Britain's seizure of Tibet is bound to cause trouble for Russia because of its effect on those of her possessions which are under the influence of the Dalai lama, but it follows this declaration with a significant editorial on the falsity of sentiment in politics, in which the point is made that Russian assistance to the United States at the most critical period in her history availed her nothing and that the real interests of Russia and Great Britain now call for an understanding.

The Novosti favors an alliance, pointing out as a basis that Russia wants ports on the Pacific, an opening on the Persian gulf and the free passage of the Bosphorus for which Russia will guarantee Great Britain peace in India. The Svet alone is bitter, declaring that Great Britain's diplomatic mission to Tibet is unmasked, having become one of blood letting, showing that Great Britain is profiting by Russia's attention being occupied elsewhere.

Captain of Volunteers Vorench, who has returned to Odessa from the far east, in an interview, charges that the British at Singapore, tried their best to betray him to the Japanese.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Arrangements for Receiving Delegates Nearly Completed.

St. Louis, April 4.—The sub-committee of the national Democratic committee in charge of the arrangements for the national convention to be held in St. Louis met here today to receive a

report from the local committee on arrangements. All members are here, excepting John H. McLean of Cincinnati. The local committee reported that the sum of \$10,000 pledged by St. Louis towards defraying the expenses of the convention had been subscribed. It also reported in detail the arrangements planned for seating the delegates, alternates and guests in the convention hall.

The plan provides for 2,500 seats, of which 1,000 will be located in the arena. The speaker's stand will be on the north side of the arena and the press reservation east and west of the speaker's stand. The delegates will be seated directly in front of the speaker's stand and the alternates east and west of the delegates. The remainder of the seats are for guests. The individual members of the national committee will have the distribution of the guest tickets outside of those for the press and the local arrangements committee.

Burton's Bill of Exceptions.

St. Louis, April 4.—The bill of exceptions to be filed in the United States court by the defense in the case of United States Senator J. R. Burton of Kansas, in the proceedings to secure a re-hearing of the case, is still in the hands of the government. United States Dist. Atty. Dyer said today that the government will probably have completed examinations of the bill by tomorrow and if it is not filed in court then it probably will be on Wednesday.

STOCKMEN TO MEET.

Cattle and Woolgrowers to Choose Delegates to Denver Convention.

There will be a meeting in the city and county building next Thursday morning, of the stock and wool growers of this state to choose delegates to the Denver convention of May 3 next, which will take action with reference to the statement of facts recently submitted by the committee of the National Livestock association to the traffic managers of various lines centering in Chicago. President Jesse M. Smith of the Utah Wool Growers' association is very anxious for a good turnout, and urges every one interested to attend.

S. A. BENSON DEAD.

Young Agent for General Electric Company Here Passes Away.

Shepard A. Benson, general agent in this city for the General Electric company of Chicago, died at 2 o'clock this morning, from a complication of diseases resulting from Bright's disease. The funeral will be held from the house, 139 F street, tomorrow, at 2 p. m. Rabbi Reynolds officiating and the Elks being in charge. The interment will be in the Jewish cemetery.

Mr. Benson was but 33 years old, and an expert in electrical matters. He was a native of Indianapolis, and his parents intended him for the Jewish ministry, but his mind was otherwise directed, and he became an electrician. He was first with the Thompson-Houston people, and afterwards with the General Electric company, of its acquisition of the T-H company, and came to this city five years ago from the Denver office. Mr. Benson was taken ill two years ago, and the dread disease not only pulled him down, but brought other distressing physical afflictions with it, until he passed away. Pending the appointment of a successor Electrical Engineer M. D. Grosh is in charge of the office.

SAM GRICE AGAIN.

Arrested Today on Charge of Burglary—His Partner Bolts from Officers.

Sam Grice is in trouble again. It's seems, has an ungovernable desire to deal in hides and pelts and sometimes he is not very particular where he gets the hides just as long as he can do a little business in that line. At an early hour this morning he was arrested in the act of collecting \$39 from a junk dealer on State street by the name of Nathan, for hides which had been stolen from the warehouse of A. M. Goslen at Third South and Fifth West streets.

Deputy Sheriff Andrew Smith arrested Grice's partner first and then, assisted by Mr. Nathan, took him to Grice's home on Sixth South, between Second and Third East streets, where he gathered in the old offender of the law. While the deputy was in the house after Grice, Nathan was left in charge of the other prisoner. The man took advantage of an opportunity and attempted to get away, but Deputy Smith captured him after a chase of about a block.

He then called in other parties to assist him and took both the men to the sheriff's office in the city and county building. After remaining there a few minutes he handcuffed them together and took them to the county jail. Sheriff Emery believes that he has a strong case against Grice this time and believes that he will be convicted. It is believed that the men were also mixed up in the theft of some other hides from a man named Shaffer several days ago.

BRADLEY CASE.

Judge Morse Continues Time for Passing Sentence on Unfortunate Woman.

Upon motion of Atty. E. A. Wedgwood, who appeared in behalf of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, Judge Morse this morning continued the time for passing sentence upon her until next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Bradley, who some time ago pleaded guilty to the crime of adultery committed with Arthur Brown, was present in court when the continuance was asked for by her attorney. Dist. Atty. Elchmor consented to the continuance.

BIG CONCERT LOOKED FOR

Expected to be a Large Turnout at the Tabernacle Tomorrow Night.

The committee in charge of the building benefit concert in the Tabernacle tomorrow night expects a very large attendance. The program is especially strong, including as it does such artists as Willard Wehe, Prof. Anthon Pedersen, Prof. Lund, and the Misses Dahlquist, Signet Petersen and Larson, and others, to say nothing of the Tabernacle choir, under the direction of Prof. Stephens, the organ under the magic touch of Prof. McCellan, who will act as accompanist, and other attractions out of the ordinary. Prof. Wehe, it is stated, will contribute a number that will alone be worth the price of admission.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

Japan Has That Number in Motion and Under Arms at Depots.

HER PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Will Operate Three Armies, Each Numbering One Hundred Thousand Men.

THEY WILL WORK IN CONJUNCTION

Are Confident the Russians Cannot Transport Supplies Enough to Maintain Larger Army in Manchuria.

Shanghai, April 4.—(Evening).—A letter received here from Kobe, Japan, says the Japanese government has 260,000 troops in motion and fully 60,000 more under arms in garrisons and at the depots. These numbers are exclusive of the third reserves, numbering 120,000 which have not been called to the colors. The exact number of troops which have left Japan for their various destinations is not known, but the entire First army corps has been landed and has established itself in northern Korea with its main base at Chinampo. The general staff still carefully guards the plan of campaign, but it is generally believed that they will operate three armies, each nominally numbering 100,000 men, the second army landing west of the Yalu river, and the third army east of Newchwang. The landings of the latter two armies will be easily accomplished, for the light cruiser squadrons can protect both movements.

It is thought that the landing of a heavy Japanese force west of the mouth of the Yalu will force the Russians to abandon the fortifications which they have been erecting north of the Yalu river for the purpose of opposing the crossing of the first army of Japanese from Korea.

It is also anticipated that the three great Japanese forces will operate in conjunction, the third army swinging eastward of Newchwang, seizing or cutting the railroad and then engage in a turning movement against the main Russian position.

The Japanese are confident that the Russians will be unable to transport supplies enough to maintain in Manchuria a force larger than 300,000 men. The heavy detachments necessary to guard the railroad and supply bases will, it is claimed, reduce the Russian fighting force to about 200,000.

The Japanese are requisitioning thousands of horses and it is probable that a considerable detachment of cavalry will accompany each army. Though the horses of the Japanese seem inferior to the Russians, the Japanese officers say they will satisfactorily accomplish the work planned for them.

Much Japanese artillery is departing for the front. The guns seem light, but it is believed that the Japanese have a number of heavier batteries equal in range to the best European field artillery. Japan also possesses a large number of excellent mountain batteries, which in a rough country will have a distinct advantage over the Russians.

It seems certain that Vice Admiral Togo's failure to effectually dispose of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur has delayed the Japanese land operations. A general thrust is now proceeding in Korea and Manchuria, rendering the country roads impassable and making it impossible to conduct general military operations until the ground hardens.

POLYNESIAN REUNION.

Splendid Program and General Good Time Saturday Night.

A Polynesian reunion and entertainment was held in the Assembly Hall Saturday night. The program was presided by Elder E. A. Wedgwood. The entertainment opened with the singing of the hymn, "We Thank Thee, O God, for a Prophet." Prayer was offered by Elder William Gardner of Pine Valley, after which there was an opening address by Elder Goddard, who bade all present a hearty welcome and hoped they would mingle freely together during the evening.

The following program was then rendered: Male quartet, Messrs. Sildoway, White, Young and Bowles; piano solo, Miss Lulu Parr; solo, Miss Ruth Wilson; baritone solo, Walter Spencer; solo, Miss Claire Williams; guitar solo, Prof. C. D. Schettler; soprano solo, Miss Helen Thomas; piano selection, Miss Eva Richardson. Then followed "A Trip to Maoridom," with stereoscopic views, the pictures showing being illustrative of Australasian scenes and customs. The benediction was pronounced by Elder E. A. Wedgwood, after which there was informal handshaking and social chat.

IRON ORE OUTPUT HAS DOUBLED IN SIX YEARS.

Washington, April 4.—The iron ore output of the United States has doubled in quantity during the past six years, according to a report of the geological survey which will be issued shortly. During 1902 the United States produced 55,554,135 long tons of iron ore, valued at \$65,412,950, an increase of 23 per cent over the production of 1901 and of 103 per cent over 1897. The most significant feature of the statistics of the industry is that 10,272,730 tons of iron ore came from eight mines, and 14,248,350 tons from 18 mines, the shipping operations of all of which with two exceptions, are limited by climatic conditions to about 290 days annually. One hundred and twenty-six operators produced 88 per cent of the iron ore of the country. Seventy-two operators produced over 100,000 tons each.